L 2564-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/FCC EM/GW UR/2531/65/000/171/0062/0073

ACCESSION NR: AT5024885

AUTHORS: Buldovskiy, G. S.; Reshchikova, A. A.

TITLE: Spatial distribution of orographic turbulence zones in mountainous and shore flight routes of Crimea

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 171, 1965. Rezultaty issledovaniya atmosfernoy turbulentnosti na vertoletnykh trassakh (Results of the investigation of atmospheric turbulence on helicopter routes), 62-73

TOPIC TAGS: orography, helicopter, atmospheric turbulence/ LT 2 aircraft, MI 4 helicopter

ABSTRACT: Turbulence in mountainous and shore helicopter routes of Crimea has been studied by means of airplane LI-2 and helicopter MI-4 measurements, accompanied by ground aerological observations and weather balloons. The plane LI-2 was fitted with an electrometeorograph for recording the temperature, pressure, and humidity of the air. It was also equipped with a set of instruments registering vertical airplane overloading, integral of overloading, bank angle, pulsation of the temperature, and wind. In addition, careful visual observations

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L 2564-66
ACCESSION NR: AT5024885

0

were conducted throughout the flight. The method of investigation involved flights 25-30 km in length along the mountain range, on either side of the range, and at various altitudes and distances from the range. All of these flights were performed below the crest of the range so as to study the lower zones of intensive turbulence and to correlate them with the mountain topography. It was established that on the south shore of Crimea the maximum turbulence is always observed below the range crest. The intensity of the turbulence layer changes according to the range height. In general, the upper boundary of the turbulent layer exceeds the range height by 0.5-1 km. At a distance of 10-15 km out to sea the turbulence weakens. During northwestern winds on the windward northern slopes, in addition to the thermal bumping, there exists an orographic bumping resulting from the ruggedness of topography. Most intensive turbulence was observed within the 300-400-m layer about the range. The force of the turbulent layer increases towards the northeastern region of the Crimean range. During southwestern winds above the southern shores the observed turbulence is quite weak, though the winds may be strong. A strong bumping can be expected over the mountainous regions of Crimea during southwestern winds, even when the atmosphere is stable. In this case the bumping (of orographic origin) is caused by the spurs of the Crimean range, which run normal to the southwestern wind. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

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L 2564-66 3

ACCESSION NR: AT5024885

ASSOCIATION: TsAO 44,55

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES, AC

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

YARMBASH, Ye.I.; VIGILEVA, Ye.S.; YELISEYEV, A.A.; RESHCHIKOVA, A.A.

Lanthanum selenides. Izv. AN SSSR. Neorg. mat. 1 no.3: 330-336 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova AN SSSR.

L 54990-65 EWT(m)/EWG(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) RDW/JD/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP5011926 UR/0363/65/001/003/0330/0336
546.654'221:548.55

AUTHOR: Yarembash, Ye. I.; Vigileva, Ye. S.; Yeliseyev, A. A.; Reshchikova, A. A.

TITLE: Lanthanum selenides

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 3, 1965, 330-336

TOPIC TAGS: selenide, lanthanum compound, single crystal, semiconductor material

ABSTRACT: A series of lanthanum selenides containing from 50 to 70 atomic % of Se was prepared by means of heating mixtures of lanthanum and selenium at 1000 to 1100°C in vacuum. The following selenide phases were detected: LaSe, La_3Se_4, La_2Se_3, La_4Se_7, and $LaSe_2$. Chemical composition and lattice parameters for all of these phases were determined. The differential-thermal analysis of all these lanthanum selenides was carried out at 1200°C. The La_4Se_7 is a structural homolog of the $LaSe_2$. Single crystals of $LaSe_2$ with *p*-type and *n*-type conductivity were prepared. These $LaSe_2$ single crystals exhibit rectifying properties, their thermal emf at room temperature is greater than 200 μv/1°C, and the electrical resistivity is about 10^4 Ω/cm. Lanthanum selenide phases containing from 57.7 to 63.3 atomic %

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L 54990-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011926

4

of Se, exhibited a lattice structure resembling that of Th_3P_4. "The authors express their thanks to prof. N. P. Luzhnaya for her help and advice during the study, and to A. V. Dimitriev and A. Kh. Muranevich for measuring the thermal emf." Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 01Dec64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, MT

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 010

Card 2/2

REMCHUKOVA, A.A.; SILAYEVA, V.I.; SHMETER, S.M.

Turbulence causing airplane bumpiness in a zone of cumulonimbus clouds. Trudy TSAO no.53:91-100 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

SHMETER, S.M.; RESHCHIKOVA, A.A.; SILAYEVA, V.I.; VORONOVA, I.P.

Characteristics of the horizontal temperature distribution in a zone of cumulonimbus clouds. Trudy TSAO no.53:79-90 '63.
(MIRA 17:10)

RESHCHIKOVA, A.A.

Analysis of arsenic hexaboride. Zav. lab. 31 no.2:164 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

[redacted], A.A.

Spatial distribution of orographic turbulent zones in the Adler-Novorossiysk sector during a bora. Trudy TSAO no.63:56-69 '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

[redacted]HIKOVA, A.A.

Clear-sky turbulence in jet streams. Trudy TSAO no.54:53-65 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

ACCESSION NR: AT4038391 S/2789/64/000/054/0053/0065

AUTHOR: Reshchikova, A. A.

TITLE: Turbulence in jet streams in a clear sky

SOURCE: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy*, no. 54, 1964. Atmosfernaya turbulentnost' (Atmospheric turbulence), 53-65

TOPIC TAGS: jet stream, air turbulence, baric field, horizontal temperature gradient, turbulent zone, tropopause, airborne laboratory, bumpy air, turbulent layer distribution

ABSTRACT: The study of aircraft turbulence (bumpiness), conducted in 1960—1962 during 55 special flights of a specially equipped TU-104 aircraft, has yielded the following results: 1) the bumpy air occurs most frequently below the axis of the jet stream on the cyclonic side; 2) on the anticyclonic side of the jet stream below the axis bumpy air is rare, occurring mainly during streamflow divergence; 3) because of the increased probability of multilayered

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ACCESSION NR: AT4038391

turbulence in divergent streams, an aircraft may encounter turbulence more frequently during divergence than during convergence; 4) aircraft bumping at altitudes of 7—10 km is equally likely for the cyclonic and anticyclonic constant-height curves; 5) the most frequent recurrence of bumping was observed in flights in the baric trough with an undetermined constant-height curve; 6) for horizontal temperature gradients larger than 6 deg/100 km at an altitude of 7—10 km, the bumping recurrence beyond the boundaries of the tropopause and the lower troposphere amounts to 85%; 7) the distribution of turbulent layers in relation to the jet stream axis and to the lower boundary of the tropopause depends to a great extent on the interrelation of the altitudes of these levels and on the nature of the tropopause; for the winter-spring season two maxima were observed above and below the axis at altitudes of 0.25, 1.25 and 0.75, 1.75 km, respectively; 8) at the intersection of jet streams the horizontal wind velocity gradients computed for sections 20—70 km long were in good agreement with the turbulent zones;

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ACCESSION NR: AT4038391

for horizontal gradients of over 60 km/hr within a 100-km stretch, the bumping probability reached 75%. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 11 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 11Jun64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE:	NO REF SOV: 004	OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4045516 S/2789/64/000/053/0091/0100

AUTHOR: Reshchikova, A.A., Silayeva, V.I., Shmeter, S.M.

TITLE: Turbulence causing aircraft bumping in a zone of cumulonimbus clouds

SOURCE: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy*, no. 53, 1964. Dinamika atmosfery* (Atmospheric dynamics), 91-100

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, atmospheric turbulence, aircraft turbulence, cloud, cumulus cloud, cumulonimbus cloud, aviation meteorology

ABSTRACT: On the basis of data obtained in special flight investigations of atmospheric turbulence causing the bumping of aircraft in a zone of Cb clouds the authors present data on the frequency and intensity of bumping (aircraft turbulence) of jet aircraft near the tops of Cb and to some extent within them. They discuss the effect of wind flow around Cb on the structure of zones of aircraft turbulence near these clouds. The following conclusions are drawn: 1. Within the tops of Cb, in the layer up to 500 m beneath their upper boundary, aircraft turbulence of some duration is virtually always observed. In clouds which have ceased their upward growth the intensity of such turbulence is not

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ACCESSION NR: AT4045516

more moderate. Only in extremely rare cases is the overload increment as much as 0.5-0.8 g. In the tops of upward developing clouds the turbulence is manifested as sharp upward and downward thrusts. The intensity of bumping can be very strong with overload increments reaching up to $\pm$ 1g and even somewhat greater. 2. During flight within the tops of growing Cb an aircraft experiences transverse horizontal overloads which "shove" it from side to side. In many cases there is also a long-period "pitching". 3. Flight over Cb at a distance of more than 200 m above the cloud boundary are virtually free of turbulence. 4. Over Cb, turbulent zones are encountered in the direction of the wind vector more frequently than over sectors situated perpendicular to the wind. These zones are situated not only over the cloud, but also extend 5-10 km to one side. The horizontal extent of turbulent zones is 33-50% smaller alongside developing clouds than alongside fully developed clouds. 5. In approximately 80% of the cases the turbulent zones over Cb are continuous, but in 20% of the cases they have a discontinuous character, with calm zones between the turbulent sectors. The latter is observed only alongside Cb calv and Cb calv - Cb inc. 6. The turbulent zones near the upper third of Cb are sometimes asymmetrical relative to the direction of the wind vector. On the leeward side of

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ACCESSION NR: AT4045516

the cloud these zones are more elongated horizontally and the intensity of turbulence is maximum. In many cases (especially beyond the leeward boundary of Cb), there is a second region of high turbulence at a distance of several kilometers from the turbulent zone adjacent to the cloud. This region can persist for 15-20 minutes, almost without changing in size of intensity. "In conclusion, the authors wish to thank M.M. Kulik and V.S. Aleksandrov, their colleagues at the GosNII GVF, for organizing and carrying out the aircraft investigations." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya (Central Aerological Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

YLISEYEV, A.A.; YAREMBASH, Ye.I.; KUZNETSOV, V.G.; VIGILEVA, Ye.S.;
RESHCHIKOVA, A.A.; ANTONOVA, L.I.

Lanthanum tellurides. Zhur.neorg.khim. 9 no.4:876-882 Ap '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova
AN SSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AT4011396 S/2789/63/000/047/0055/0062

AUTHOR: Reshchikova, A. A.; Silayeva, V. I.; Shmeter, S. M.

TITLE: Growth of cumulonimbus clouds and characteristics of the temperature field above them in the upper troposphere and in the tropopause zone

SOURCE: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy*, no. 47, 1963. Fizika oblakov, 55-62

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, atmospheric convection, cloud, cumulonimbus cloud, tropopause, troposphere, temperature field, upper troposphere, air temperature, stratosphere, lower stratosphere

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the fields of meteorological elements near the upper part of 94 cumulonimbus clouds was made by the Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya (Central Aerological Observatory) in 1959-1961. A TU-104 flying laboratory was used; it carried an electrometeorograph, apparatus for measurement of turbulence and a Doppler set for determination of wind velocity and direction. The flights were made in the Soviet Far East and European Russia. Emphasis is on the rate of growth of cumulonimbus clouds at heights of 8-12 km. At the time of strong convection these clouds can penetrate into the tropopause layer and even into the lower stratosphere. In the tropopause zone the rate of growth of clouds

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ACCESSION NR: AT4011396

sometimes exceeds 1 meter/second. Air temperature directly over the tops of cumulonimbus can differ by several degrees from its values in the zone outside the clouds. The temperature is lower over growing clouds than in the surrounding atmosphere but over cumulonimbus whose growth is terminating the temperature is higher than in the surrounding atmosphere. Typical examples of these changes are shown in Enclosures. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: TSENTRAL'NAYA AEROLOGICHESKAYA OBSERVATORIYA (Central Aerological Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 24Feb64	ENCL: 03
SUB CODE: AS	NO REF SOV: 003	OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

Study of some semiconducting compounds and phases based on boron.
E. S. Medvedeva, A. A. Reshchikova, A. A. Yeliseyeva, A. A. Babitsyna, G. D. Mitkina, Ya. Kh. Grinberg, Ye. V. Shorina.

Report presented at the 3rd National Conference on Semiconductor Compounds, Kishinev, 16-21 Sept 1963

RESHCHIKOVA, I. P.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "The problem of the intraorganic arteries of the fallopian tubes and ovaries". Dnepropetrovsk, 1958. 15 pp (Min Health Ukr SSR, Denpropetrovsk State Med Inst), 200 copies (KL, No 9, 1959, 118)

MOROZOVA, A.N., prof.; REShCHIKOVA, I.P.

Work of the Dnepropetrovsk Pathoanatomical Society for 1958.
Arkh.pat. 21 no.7:91-93 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Predsedatel' Dnepropetrovskogo obshchestva patologoanatomov (for Morozova) 2. Sekretar' Dnepropetrovskogo obshchestva patologoanatomov (for Reshchikova).
(DNEPROPETROVSK--PATHOANATOMICAL SOCIETIES)

RESHCHIKOVA, T. P., Cand Med Sci (diss) -- "The problem of the intraorganic arteries of the fallopian tubes and ovaries". Dnepropetrovsk, 1959. 13 pp (Min Health Ukr SSR, Dnepropetrovsk State Med Inst), 200 copies (KL, No 9, 1960, 129)

S/058/63/000/003/001/104
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Reshchikova, L. M.

TITLE: Some visual aids and demonstrations on the crystalline structure of substances in schools of higher education and in schools

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1963, 8, abstract 3A67 ("Dokl. Konferentsii po metodike vyssh. ped. obrazovaniya. Omskiy gos. ped. in-t, no. 2", Omsk, 1962, 86 - 89)

TEXT: The author describes the sequence of preparing single crystals of large size and enumerates experiments which can be conducted with them, using microprojection (geometric shape and characteristics of crystals, the phenomenon of polymorphism, nucleation and growth of crystals, etc.).

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

(MIRA 18:10)

KARPAVICHENE, V. [Karpaviciene, V.], inzh.; RESHELYAUSKAS, G. [Reseliauskas, G.], kand. tekhn. nauk

Manufacture of blended wool nonwoven fabrics for outerwear. Tekst. prom. 23 no.9:19-23 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Sotrudniki Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tekstil'noy promyshlennosti Litovskoy SSR (LITNIITP).
(Nonwoven fabrics)

[redacted], V. F.

"The Fatigue of Wool Fibers Caused by Multiple Tensile Stresses and the Structural Changes in the Fiber During Rupture." Cand Tech Sci, Lithuanian Agricultural Academy, Kaunas, 1954. (RZhKhim, Mar 54)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (13)

RESHED'KO, S., inzh.

Without teeth but biting. Izobr. i rats. no. 5:8-9 My '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

(Evacavating machinery)

[redacted]KO, S., inzh.

Selecting steels. Izobr. i rats. no.8:36-37 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Steel, Structural)

RESHENOV, P.N.

Better analysis of the use of raw materials in the cotton industry.
Tekst.prom.15 no.9:4-6 S '55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela fabriki imeni Shagova
(Cotton manufacture)

L 20932-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(f)/T-2/ WW
ACC NR: AP6002576 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/023/0070/0070

AUTHORS: Reshes, L. L.; Drobyshevskiy, Ch. B.; Zharnov, E. M.; Rychago, A. D.; Fradin, V. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Decompression device for internal combustion engines. Class 46, No. 176749

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 23, 1965, 70

TOPIC TAGS: internal combustion engine component, decompressor

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a decompression device for internal combustion engines. The device contains a distributing shaft with cylindrical decompression cams placed under the distributor valve lifters. To decrease the harmful volumes in the cylinders, the cams are made with cutouts of a prescribed shape for smooth fitting of the valves into the valve seats when the piston reaches top dead center.

1/2 UDC: 621.43.066

L 20932-66
ACC NR: AP6002576

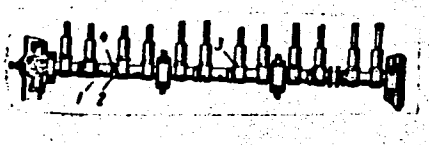

Fig. 1. 1 - distributing shaft; 2 - decompression cams; 3 - lifters; 4 - slice.

Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 20Oct62

2/2 ULR

VOLOVICH, N.I.; POVOLOTSKIY, Ya.L.; SHEYNTSVIT, N.V.; RESHETAR, K.M.; VALKOVTSY, A.A.

Immunological indices in subjects coming in contact with persons vaccinated with live influenza vaccine. Vop. virus. 8 no.1:68-72 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Uzhgorodskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.

(INFLUENZA—PREVENTIVE INOCULATION) (IMMUNITY)

RESHETAR, V.V.

Influence of natural air ionization in Uzhgorod on the course of the sickness in patients with cardiovascular diseases. Nauk. zap. UzhGU 49:97-102 '62. (MIRA 18:2)

RESHETAROV, G.F.

Drilling drainage holes with a SG-1-2 pneumatic drill. Ugol' 30 no.10:39 O'55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Gorlovskiy rudoremontnyy zavod
(Mine drainage) (Boring machinery)

[redacted], G.

The [redacted]-5 is on a wide gage. Mast.ugl. 6 no.6:11-12 Je '57.
(MLRA 10:8)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor Gorlovskogo rudoremontnogo zavoda.
(Mine railroads)

RESHETAROV, G.

RESHETAROV, G., inzhener.

Improved design of the connecting inlet pipe of a PML-5 machine.
Mast. ugl. 3 no.7:18 Jl '54. (MLRA 7:7)
(Coal-mining machinery)

RESHETAROV, G., inzhener.

Wedge-shaped joint for air conduits. Mast. ugl. 3 no.6:22 Je '54. (MLRA 7:7)
(Mine ventilation)

RESHETAROV, G.

Suggestion of master mechanic N.Prokof'ev. Mast.ugl.3 no.3:21 Mr '54.
(MLRA 7:4)
(Saws)

RESHETAROV, G.

Special attachment for machining the lining of hoist drums on lathes. (MIRA 15:7)
Ugol' 37 no.7:62 Jl '62.
(Hoisting machinery--Maintenance and repair)

1. RESHETAROV, G.

2. USSR (600)

4. Mine Hoisting

7. Improved skiphoist arrangement. Mast. ugl. 2 No. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

RESHETAROV, G., inzhener.

Improving the crossbar on an EPM-1 ore loader. Mast.ugl.4 no.11:26 N '55. (Mining machinery) (MLRA 9:2)

RESHETAROV, G.F.

Improved design of electric trucks. Izobr. v SSSR 2 no.6:15 Je '57.
(MLRA 10:8)

1. Gorlovskiy rudoremontnyy zavod, Donbass.
(Industrial power trucks)

RESHETAROV, G.F.

Introducing order in the production of rolled arched and pliable supports. Standartizatsiia no.1:79-80 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:6)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor Gorlovskogo rudoremontnogo zavoda kombinata "Stalinugol'." (Mine timbering--Standards)

RESHETNYAK, V.K.

600

1. RESHETNYAK, V.K.

2. USSR (600)

1st GPZ (First State Bearing Plant) "Grinding Cylindrical Shaping Tools" Stanki i Instrument, 12, no.4, 1941.

9. [redacted] Report U-1503, 4 Oct. 1951.

RESHETIKHIN, N. V.

36166 Primeneniye gidroprivoda v spetsializirovannykh stankakh. V sb: Spetsializir. stanki v mashinostroyenii. M-L., 1949, S. 41-60.

SO: Letopis' Zhrunal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

RESHETIKHIN, N.V.

Experimental determination of hydrodynamics forces and friction forces in slide valves of servosystems. Trudy LPI no.233:13-19 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

ACC NR: AP7004783 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/000/001/0096/0096

INVENTOR: Denisov, A.A.; Gol'denberg, L.G.; Reshetikhin, N.V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Electropneumatic (electrohydraulic) converter. Class 42, No. 190090 [announced by Leningrad Polytechnical Institute im. M.I. Kalinin (Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1967, 96

TOPIC TAGS: electropneumatic control, pneumatic device, hydraulic device, ELECTROMECHANIC CONVERTER

ABSTRACT:

An Author Certificate has been issued for an electropneumatic (electrohydraulic) converter which employs the action of a homogeneous electrostatic or electromagnetic field on a jet of gas or of liquid, with preliminary application of a surface charge to the jet. The converter contains a jet-forming nozzle, corona-producing electrodes, a deflecting system, and receiving nozzles. These nozzles are symmetrically positioned in relation to the axis of the jet-forming nozzle, and the electrostatic or

Card 1/2 UDC: 681.142-525

ACC NR: AP7004783

electromagnetic deflecting system is placed in the interval between the receiving nozzles and the corona-producing electrodes. Converter action

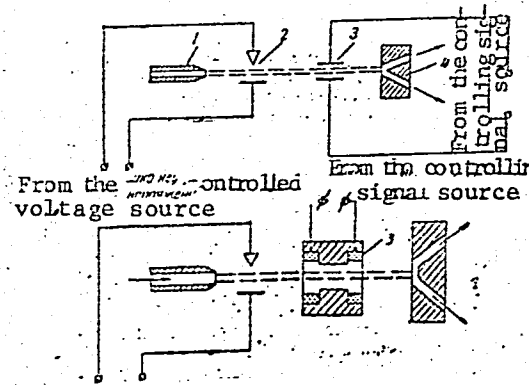

Fig. 1. Converter

1 - Nozzle; 2 - corona-producing electrodes; 3 - deflecting system; 4 - receiving nozzles.

is therefore increased and system reliability improved. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram. [JP]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 11June65/ ATD PRESS: 5116

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4042605 S/2563/64/000/233/0013/0019

AUTHOR: Reshetikhin, N. V.

TITLE: Experimental measurement of hydrodynamic and friction forces in servo system slide valves

SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy*, no. 233, 1964. Avtomatizatsiya i tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniye (Automation and technology of machinery manufacturing processes), 13-19

TOPIC TAGS: control system, remote control system, slide valve, slide valve tester, valve flow rate, transformer tractive characteristic, hydrodynamic axial force, friction force, working edge shape, automation, servo system

ABSTRACT: The report describes a test unit (see Fig. 1 in the Enclosure) for measuring hydrodynamic axial forces and friction forces acting in direct action slide valves, as well as the experimental techniques used for the measurements. Two variants (10 mm diameter, square working edge, and 8 mm diameter round working edge) of such slides, used in drives controlling the travel of grinding wheel chucks of groove milling machines, were tested at oil feed pressures of 9.8, 14.7 and $19.6 \cdot 10^5$ n/m^2. The results indicate that the shape of a working edge significantly affects axial hydrodynamic forces. Dependence of

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042605

the oil flow rate through the working edges of the valve on pressure differential can be reduced to a minimum where required by selecting proper valve and transformer parameters. Flow rate characteristics are affected primarily by axial hydrodynamic forces and, to a lesser degree, by friction forces. The effect of the former can be minimized by increasing the tractive characteristics of the transformer and, correspondingly, the rigidity of membrane springs. Friction forces can be minimized by reducing valve diameter and incorporating discharge channels in the guide bands. "Engineer E. I. Tsesevich took part in the work." Orig. art. has: 4 graphs, 7 formulas and 2 illustrations.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. M. I. Kalinina (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01

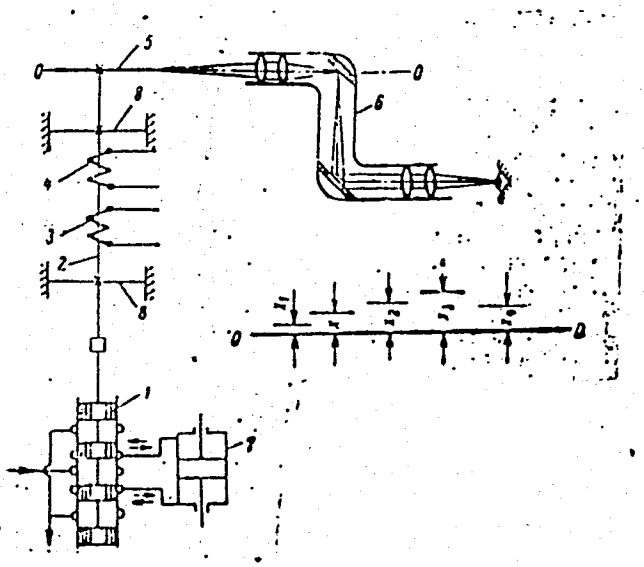
SUB CODE: IE NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

ACCESSION NR: AT4042605

ENCLOSURE: 01

Fig. 1 - Unit for measuring axial hydrodynamic forces and friction forces.

1-slide valve
2-armature
3-coil
4-coil
5-valve position indicator
6-microscope
7-hydraulic cylinder
8-membrane spring



3/3

Card

AVRUTIN, R.D., inzh.; RESHETIKHIN, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; MANSYREV, I.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Handbook on hydraulic drives of machine tools] Spravochnik po gidroprivodam metallorezhushchikh stankov. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 266 p. (MIRA 18:11)

RESHETIKHIN, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; KOVALEV, N.M., red.

[Machine tools; laboratory manual on the hydraulic drive of machine tools] Metallorezhushchie stanki; uchebnoe posobie k laboratornym rabotam po gidravlicheskomu privodu metallorezhushchikh stankov. Leningrad Leningr. politekhn. in-t im. M.I.Kalinina, 1965. 34 p. (MIRA 18:12)

KUCHER, I.M., obshchiy red.; RESHETIKHIN, N.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; MILLER, Ye.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; LEYKINA, T.L., red.izd-va; CHFAS, M.A., red.izd-va; SPERANSKAYA, O.V., tekhn.red.

[Introducing automatic control of machining in the Leningrad industries] Avtomatizatsiia mekhanicheskoi obrabotki v leningradskoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 358 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Metal cutting) (Automatic control)

S/123/60/000/024/010/014
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1960, No. 24, p. 233, # 133743

AUTHOR: Reshetikhin, N.V.

TITLE: Investigation of an Electric-Hydraulic Servo System

PERIODICAL: Nauchno-tekhn. inform. byul. Leningr. politekhn. in-t, 1959, No. 4, pp. 90-91

TEXT: The investigation results are presented from an electric-hydraulic servo drive for metal cutting machines at copying; the investigations were conducted in the Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute). The system consisted of the following parts: a master form, an inductive transmitter, an electronic amplifier, an electric-mechanical converter with a servo slide valve, and a cylinder with a piston. The effect of various factors was studied on the stability and accuracy of the system operation.

Ya.V.Yu.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

VINOKUROV, A.D., inzh.; DYUBKO, A.P., inzh.; LEVSHIN, B.S., inzh.; LEVITSIN, N.F., inzh.; RESHETIN, I.S., inzh.; KHUDYAKOVSKIY, Yu.K., inzh.; SHAPOVALENKO, M.M., inzh.; SHATSKAYA, E.P., inzh.; MATALASOV, S.F., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; SHISHLYKOV, Ye.S., inzh., red.; KHITROVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Manual on the transportation of perishable goods] Spravochnik po perevozke skoroportiashchikhsia gruzov. [By] A.D. Vinokurov i dr. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 323 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Railroads--Freight) (Refrigerator cars)

RESHETIN, N.I.

Honeycomb-pattern waste-heat boiler. Trudy Ural politekh. inst. no.76:102-109 '60. (MIRA 16:6)

(Boilers)

RESHETIN, N.I.; MAGRACHEV, S.L.

Effect of the gas dynamic network on the performance of the UPL-1 boiler operating on wood wastes. Trudy Ural politekh. inst. no.76:73-84 '60. (MIRA 16:6)

(Boilers)

RESHETIN, N.I.

Study of a circulation stage with heated suspended pipes. Trudy Ural politekh. inst. no.76:85-90 '60. (MIRA 16:6)

(Boilers)

RESHETIN, N.I.

Waste-heat boiler with U-shaped pipes. Trudy Ural politekh. inst. no.76:91-101 '60. (MIRA 16:6)

(Boilers)

RESHETINA, A.M., agronom-fitopatolog

Micro-organisms, pathogenic to the San Jose scale. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.11:47 N '61. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Stavropol'skaya krayevaya karantinnaya biolaboratoriya, g. Pyatigorsk.
(San Jose scale—Biological control)
(Micro-organisms, Pathogenic)

RESHETILO, A.F. [Reshetylo, A.F.]; GERSHMAN, Yu.Ye.

Contribution of Riga machine builders to agriculture. Mekh. sil'.hosp. 11 no.8:3-5 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor zavoda "Rigasel'mash" (for Reshetilo).
2. Starshiy inzhener zavoda "Rigasel'mash" (for Gershman).

(Agricultural machinery) (Fertilizer spreaders)

TRUBNIKOV, V.F., kand.med.nauk; RESHETILO, S.A.

Redresser for correcting taliper cavus and taliper equinus. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-issl. inst. ortop.i travm. no.15:259-261 '59 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii imeni prof. M.I.Sitenko (dir.-chlen korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.P.Novachenko). 2. Starshiy ortopedicheskiy tekhnik Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii imeni prof. M.I.Sitenko (for Reshetilo).

KORZH, A.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; REShETILO, S.A.

An accelerated method for producing removable gelatin corsets and casts. Ortop., travm. protez. 17 no.5:49-50 S-O '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii im. M.I.Sitenko (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.P.Novachenko)

(CASTS,
elastic corsets & casts, accelerated fabrication)
(ORTHOPEDICS, appar. and instruments
elastic corsets, accelerated fabrication)

L 05087-67 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)

ACC NR: AP6013254 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/008/0042/0043

AUTHORS: Zusman, V. G.; Tikhomirov, E. L.; Reshetilov, I. D.; Rozanov, L. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for automatic smooth braking and accelerating according to a linear law for a system of programmed control." Class 21, No. 180675 [announced by Experimental Scientific Research Institute of Metal Cutting Machine Tools (Eksperimental'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallorezhushchikh stankov)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 8, 1966, 42-43

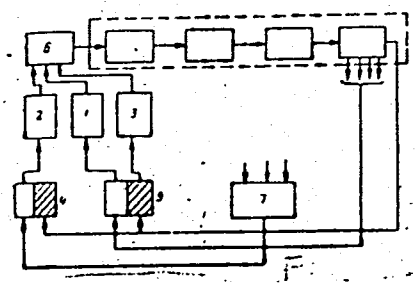
TOPIC TAGS: linear automatic control system, computer programming, metal cutting machine tool

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for automatic smooth braking and accelerating, based on a linear law, for a system of programmed control. The device includes a linear voltage shaper, a converter from a numerical code to a unitary code, counters, commutators, and a generator with a variable cyclic

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.3.078.4

L 05087-67
ACC NR: AP6013254

Fig. 1. 1-3 - linear voltage shapers;
4 and 5 - commutators;
6 - cyclic generator;
7 - comparison device



frequency (see Fig. 1). The design provides braking down to a single minimum speed and eliminates bursts of speed when changing from one card of the program to another card. Two auxiliary linear voltage shapers are installed in the device. The commutators are connected to the inputs of the shapers. The outputs of the shapers are connected to the cylcic generator. The comparison device is connected to the inputs of the commutators. A voltage with a frequency corresponding to the minimum speed of motion of the object being regulated is fed to the input of the comparison device. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.
SUB CODE: 09, 13/ SUBM DATE: 06Jul64

Card 2/2 LC

1. RESHETILOVA, Z. Ya.
2. USSR (600)
4. Afforestation
7. Achievements of communist youth afforestation groups. Les. khoz. 5 no. 10: 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January, 1953. Unclassified.

BORISOV, A.A.; DOLGOSHEIN, B.A.; LUCHKOV, B.I.; RESHETIN, L.V.; USHAKOV, V.I.

Investigating the characteristics of a spark chamber. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 7 no.1:49-54 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Cloud chamber--Testing)

KONSTANTINOV, L.V.; RESHETIN, L.V.; SEREBRENNIKOV, Yu.M.

Small-sized fission chamber. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 7 no.2:171-172 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

(Nuclear fission)

37810
S/120/62/000/002/041/047
E032/E514

21.6000

AUTHORS: Konstantinov, L.V., Reshetin, L.V. and Serebrennikov, Yu.M.

TITLE: A small fission chamber

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.2, 1962, 171-172

TEXT: This device can be used in narrow nuclear reactor channels (1.5 mm wide, 300-400 mm deep). The design of the chamber is shown in Fig.1. The chamber is filled with commercial argon to a pressure of 15 atm. It can be used with neutron fluxes between 10^4 and 10^8 neutron/cm^{2}sec and with gamma-ray intensities up to 10^4 r/hr. There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: June 21, 1961

Fig.1. Legend. 1 - working volume, 2 - anode (tungsten wire covered with natural or 90% enriched (U^{235}) uranium; 0.3 mg/cm^2 and 3 mg/cm^2, respectively); 3 - stainless steel tube, 4 - copper block, 5 and 6 - glass insulators, 7 - tungsten to copper seal, 8 - copper tube for pumping and

Card 1/2

S/120/62/000/001/009/061
E032/E514

AUTHORS: Borisov, A.A., Dolgoshein, B.A., Luchkov, B.I., Reshetin, L.V. and Ushakov, V.I.

TITLE: A study of spark-chamber characteristics

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.1, 1962, 49-54

TEXT: The authors report the construction and the main characteristics of an experimental argon-filled spark chamber with a working volume of 0.5 litres. The spark chamber consists of four plane-parallel electrodes (150 x 70 x 5 mm^3) separated by cylindrical teflon insulators. Gap lengths of 8, 10, 12 and 30 mm have been used (in the latter case there is only one gap). The chamber is filled with technical argon mixed with a small amount of ethyl alochol to reduce spurious discharges. The chamber is gated by two arrays of Geiger counters, one above and one below the chamber. The coincidence pulse from these two arrays triggers a high-voltage pulse generator based on the hydrogen thyratron ТГИ-1 (TGI-1) 325/16. The pulse produced by the generator has a rise time of about 30 nanosec and a decay constant of 10^{-7} sec; the amplitude is approximately equal to the

Card 1/2

maximum anode voltage on the thyratron. The delay between the passage of the nuclear particle and the application of the high-voltage pulse to the electrodes is about 0.7 μsec, most of which is associated with the operation of the hydrogen thyratron. A clearing field of up to 100 V/cm is applied to the plates. Fig.3 shows the dependence of the efficiency of the chamber on the amplitude of the high-voltage pulse for various gas pressures (zero clearing field, high-voltage pulse delay 0.7 μsec, inter-electrode gap 10 mm). Data are also reported on the dependence of the efficiency on the high-voltage decay time, the amplitude and polarity of the clearing field and the high-voltage delay time. It is reported that particle tracks at angles up to 35° with the normal to the plates can be reliably recorded. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR
(Physics Institute AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 16, 1961

RESHETIN, N.I., prof.

Letter to the editor. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 8 no.1:119 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova.

RESHETIN, N.I., prof.; MOLODTSOVA, S.V., inzh.; MORILOV, A.A., inzh.

Investigation of a circulation system with U-shaped pipes.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. 2 no.6:88-92 Je '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova. Predstavlena kafedroy promteploenergetiki.
(Boilers)

RESHETIN, N. I. PA 48/49T37

USSR/Engineering
Heating
Coke

Feb 49

"Combustion of Powdered Coke in Suspension," Prof N. I. Reshetin, N. I. Syromyatnikov, Engr, 4 pp

"La Ekonomiyu Topliva" No 2

Experiments have shown that subject method of combustion is feasible and economical. Combustion process is simple and equipment compact and efficient. Special features of the furnace prevent ash from being formed in the combustion chamber, thus improving performance of heating system.

LC

48/49T37

RESHETIN, N.I., professor.

Steam generators operating on the sensible heat of blast-furnace gas. Trudy Ural.politekh.inst.no.61:121-134 '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(Boilers) (Waste heat)

[redacted], A. I.

Technology

Economy of power resources in machine construction plants, Sverdlovsk, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostrot. lit-ry, 1951

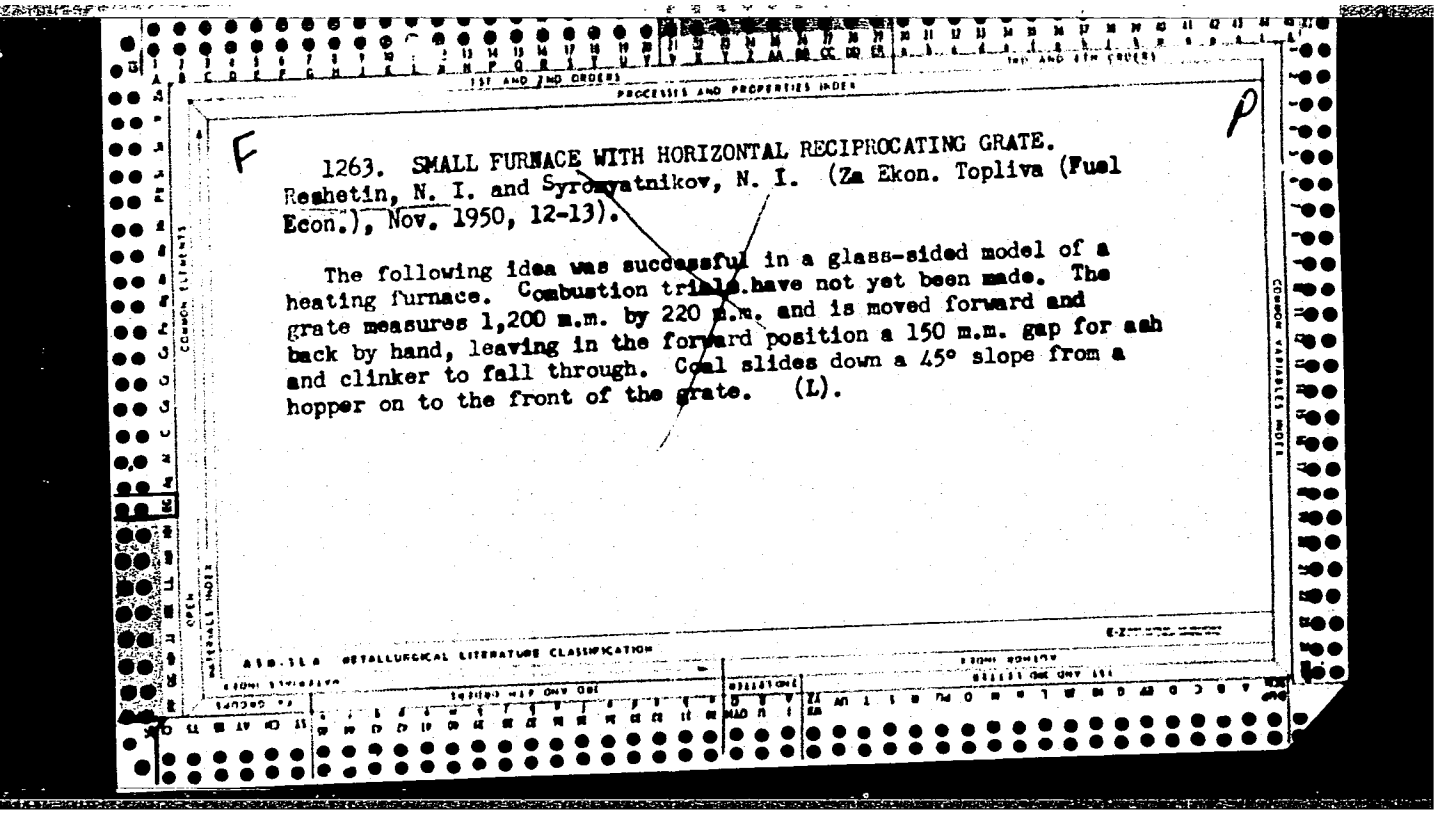
Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

RESHETIN, K. I.; KARMACHEV, S. L.; SYROMYATNIKOV, N. I.

Furnaces

Conversion of oil burning furnaces to solid fuel., Energ. biul., no. 12, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.



F

1263. SMALL FURNACE WITH HORIZONTAL RECIPROCATING GRATE. Reshetin, N. I. and Syromyatnikov, N. I. (Za Ekon. Topliva (Fuel Econ.), Nov. 1950, 12-13).

The following idea was successful in a glass-sided model of a heating furnace. Combustion trials have not yet been made. The grate measures 1,200 m.m. by 220 m.m. and is moved forward and back by hand, leaving in the forward position a 150 m.m. gap for ash and clinker to fall through. Coal slides down a 45° slope from a hopper on to the front of the grate. (L).

P

RESHETIN, N.I., prof.; RYSAKOV, N.F., dotsent

Reactors for thermal fuel gasification using solid heat carriers. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.108:50-56 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

RESHETIN, N.I., prof.

Combining technological and power engineering process in by-product coking plants. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. 3 no.3:86-92 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Coke industry)

RESHETIN, N I

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Ekonomiya Energeticheskikh Resursov na Mashinostroitel'nom Zavode (Economics of Power Resources in Machine Shops, by) N. I. Reshetin (i Dr.) Sverdlovsk, Mashgiz, 1951.
424 p. Diagrs., Tables.

"Literatura": p. 417-420.
AE 520349

RESHETIN, N.I., prof.

Small cellular waste-heat boilers installed after the furnaces.
Prom.energ. 13 no.10:17-19 S[i.e.O.] '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Boilers)

SOV/94-58-10-7/20

AUTHOR: Reshetin, N.I., Professor

TITLE: Small Honeycomb Boiler-Utilisors on Furnaces (Malogabaritnyye sotovyye kotly-utilizatory za pechami)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, Nr 10, pp 17-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article describes waste heat boilers for use on furnaces developed in the Ural Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M. Kirov. Use is made of fire-tube boilers installed vertically. The usual fire-tube boilers are too bulky and the usual single boiler of large diameter is replaced by several of smaller diameter. For example, if two drums of 1.2 metres diameter are used in place of one of 2.75 metres diameter and smaller diameter fire-tubes are used there is a considerable economy of metal. The arrangement of the boiler is described and illustrated by a diagram. A boiler giving 6.5 tons per hour of steam had a total heating surface of 314 sq. metres. The arrangements that are made for the drums to expand are described. Adequate control and measuring instruments are provided. It follows

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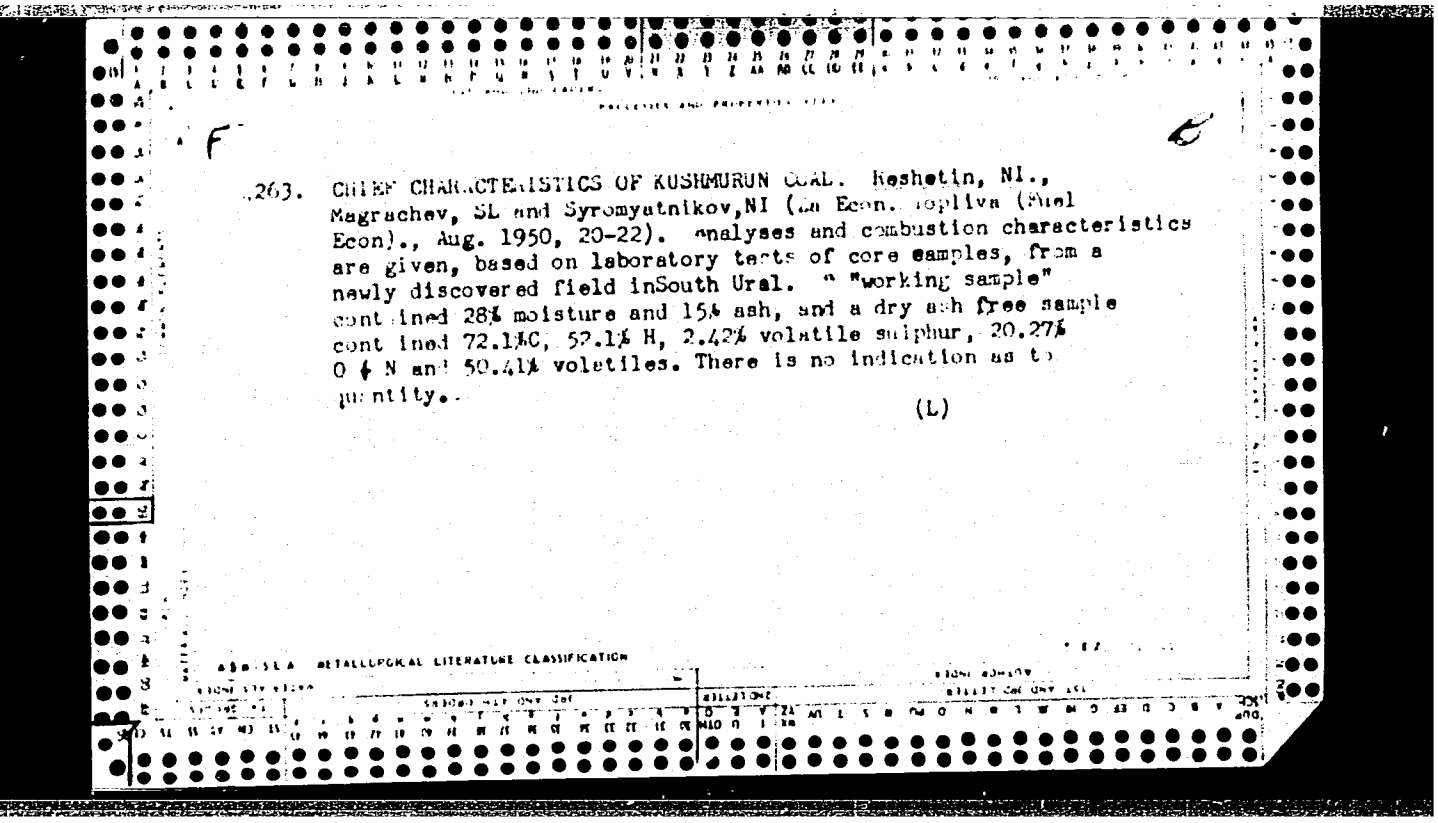
Small Honeycomb Boiler-Utilisers on Furnaces

from the description of the boiler that it consists of a small number of simple parts; the metal consumption is 2.1 tons per ton per hour of steam; the ceramic part of the actual boiler is small; no part weighs more than 5 tons, other advantages are mentioned. A boiler that passes 36,000 m3/hour of combustion products (referred to n.t.p.) cost 240,000 roubles and it raises 20,000 tons of steam per year. There is 1 figure.

BASKAKOV, A.P.; GUREVICH, M.I.; RESHETIN, N.I.; RYSAKOV, N.F.; SHALAYEV, N.B.; GIRSHFEL'D, V.Ya., red.; FRIDKIN, L.M., tekhn. red.

[General heat engineering] Obshchaia teplotekhnika. [By] A.P.Baskakov i dr. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 391 p. (MIRA 16:6)

(Heat engineering)



F

.263. CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF KUSHMURUN COAL. Reshetin, NI., Magrachev, SL and Syromyatnikov,NI (Za Econ. Topliva (Mine Econ)., Aug. 1950, 20-22). Analyses and combustion characteristics are given, based on laboratory tests of core samples, from a newly discovered field inSouth Ural. A "working sample" contained 28% moisture and 15% ash, and a dry ash free sample contained 72.1%C, 5?.1% H, 2.42% volatile sulphur, 20.27% O & N and 50.41% voletiles. There is no indication as to quantity..

(L)

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

L 26497-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) RM/JD

ACC NR: AP6013055 SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/004/0573/0580

AUTHOR: Arapova,E.Ya.; Levshin,V.L.; Mitrofanova,N.V.; Reshetina,T.S.; Tunitskaya,V.F.; Fridman,S.A.; Shchayenko,V.V.

ORG: Physical Institute im. P.N.Lebedev, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Fizicheskiy institut, Akademiya nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Luminescence mechanism and the band system of ZnS:Fe luminophors /Report, Fourteenth Conference on Luminescence held in Riga, 16-23 September 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 4, 1966, 573-580

TOPIC TAGS: crystal phosphor, luminescence, zinc sulfide, thermoluminescence, IR sensor

ABSTRACT: Although iron-activated zinc sulfide phosphors have been known since 1945, the nature of their luminescence mechanism is still obscure. The writers developed a synthesis procedure for ZnS:Fe phosphors in both powdered and sublimate form. The initial ZnS, containing less than 10^{-7} g/g iron, was mixed with the desired amount of Fe (none to 3 x 10^{-4} g/g) and heated at 1200° C for 90 min in a stream of HCl. Both the powdered and sublimated specimens proved to be sensitive to infrared. ZnS without Fe has one luminescence band peaking at 450 mμ; doping with Fe gives rise to another band peaking at 630 mμ; the intensity of this red band increases with the dopant concentration, while the blue band gradually weakens. Figures in the text show the lumin-

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ACC NR: AP6013055 3

escence spectra at different Fe concentrations and the dependences of the intensities of the blue and red bands on the Fe content. Glow curves for the blue and red regions are also shown. Evaluations are made of the trap depth. The glow curve data are consistent with the results obtained in observing IR-stimulated flashes. A band schemei with two levels near the bottom of the conduction band and two levels or groups of levels near the valence band is proposed. Data on the infrared response are presented and discussed. It is suggested that the trapping levels responsible for IR-stimulated light flash may differ from the trapping levels responsible for the thermostimulated peak at 155°, even though both sets of levels are located at about the same depth, (0.06-0.07 eV). Aside from stimulation, infrared also proved to have a quenching effect, particularly in a certain frequency range. The authors are grateful to Z. M. Bruk, V. A. Minayeva and T. F. Filin for assistance in the work. Orig. art. has 9 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 002

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L 19486-63 EWT(l)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/EWP(B)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/IJP(C)/SSD JD
ACCESSION NR: AT3002237 S/2941/63/001/000/0290/0299

AUTHORS: Levshin, V. L.; Reshetina, T. S.; Tunitskaya, V. F.; Vasil'yeva, Ye. G.

TITLE: Stimulating action of infrared radiation on zinc sulfide phosphors

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya; sbornik statey. v. 1: Lyuminestsentsiya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963, 290-299

TOPIC TAGS: electron, trap, energy level, infrared, absorption, flashing, phosphorescence

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of the flashing process in ZnS with electrons trapped (or localized) in shallow levels under infrared excitation of wavelength 1μ to 3.5μ. The infrared response of these phosphors was studied at -77, -196 and -259C. Flash-emitting energy levels were established after obtaining the thermoluminescence curves of several zinc sulfide phosphors. The effect of infrared radiation of various wave lengths on one specimen, under varying conditions of excitation, was studied in great detail. It is shown that quenching, maximum absorption in radiation spectra, and the flash magnitude under stimulation of infrared radiation at the excitation level of 365 millimicron is 1.5 to 2.0 times lower than the excitation at λ = 312 millimicron. This is attributed to action of p-type levels

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ACCESSION NR: AT3002237

(differences in trapped electron absorptions). A study was also made of the growth and decay of flashing and the phosphorescence damping at various temperatures. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 29Jun62 DATE ACQ: 19May63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 012 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

Reshetkina, N.A.

18

Resistance of steels to corrosion cracking in a saturated solution of hydrogen sulfide. V. M. Nikiforova, A. V. Ryabchenkov, and N. A. Reshetkina. *Vlyanie Korrozion. Sred na Prochnost* (Moscow: Gosudarst. Nauch.-Tekh. Izdatel. Mashinostroitel. Lit) *Sbornik* 1955, 58–78; *Referat. Zhur., Met.* 1956, Abstr. No. 9389.—The tendency toward corrosion cracking in H_2S depends on chem. compn., structure, and applied stress. Forged steels contg. Mo and Ti are very resistant to corrosion cracking. Stabilized Cr-Ni, Cr-Ni-Mo, and Cr-Ni-Mo-W steels have a strong tendency toward corrosion cracking in H_2S. If the α-phase is situated at the grain boundary, the corrosion cracking is intercryst.; if it is dispersed along the gliding planes, corrosion cracking is intracryst.

A. N. Pestoff

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19

RABOCHEV, I.S.; RESHETKINA, N.M.

Ne tasks in the field of improvement of saline soils. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.2:3-7 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut pustyn' AN Turkmenskoy SSR i Sredneaziatskiy institut vodnykh problem i gidrotekhniki.

RESHETKINA, N. M.

Doc Geol-Min Sci - (diss) "Hydrogeological principles of the application of vertical drainage. (From the example of Uzbekistan):" Tashkent, 1961. 40 pp; (Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources USSR, All-Union Scientific Research Inst of Hydrogeology and Engineering Geology "VSEGINGEO", Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR, Inst of Water Problems and Hydraulics); 200 copies; price not given; list of author's works on pp 36-39 (40 entries); (KL, 7-61 sup, 224)

[illegible], F.I., [illegible] --([illegible])" [illegible]

Capacity [illegible] layer of [illegible]

[illegible]." [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible] ([illegible] (Sci.) [illegible]

[illegible]), [illegible] ([illegible], [illegible])

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0014446

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SOV/89-8-3-6/32

AUTHORS: Perlin, I. L., Nikitin, I. D., Fedorchenko, V. A., Nikulin, A. D., Reshetnikov, N. G.

TITLE: Some Force and Deformation Characteristics of Working Uranium by Forces of Pressure

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol 8, Nr 3, pp 219-227 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The choice of optimum thermomechanical conditions for working of uranium is complicated due to possibilities of allotropic transitions resulting in modifications having different plasticity and strength. Due to its high resistance to deformation and small heat capacity, uranium is often heated considerably during extrusion and rolling and changes from α into β phase. Deforming samples from 90 to 60 mm at 420 t by means of one stroke of a friction press, the temperature of the metal rises from 90 to 1000° C. Strong oxidation also influences the temperature change in the metal during working. To enable the determination of conditions

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Reshetnikov, N. G.

for working of uranium by forces of pressure, the authors investigated the rolling, pressing, drawing, and die forging of uranium. Figure 1 shows the influence of the temperature on the maximum permissible reduction per pass of 15-mm-wide cast uranium samples. Uranium is exceptionally sensitive to nonuniform distributions of deformations during rolling. For example, fine uranium strips (0.05-0.20 mm) may be obtained without fracture reduction per pass 80-85%. The augmented plasticity is explained on due to negligible nonuniformities in the distribution of deformation in the rolled strip. However, when rolling cold thin plates with variable rolling direction, the resulting nonuniformities in deformations cause fracture of the metal. Figure 2 shows the results of investigations of the variation with temperature of the mean specific pressure $\bar{p}_{sp}$ of the metal on the rollers. The temperature increase in the metal during rolling at t = 630° C causes a transition into

Card 2/17

Fig. 1. Influence of temperature on reliability of uranium (-) to fracture of samples was observed.

Card 3/17

RESHETINSKIY, Ivan Illarionovich; MOLCHANOVA, N.S., red.; KHELEMSKAYA, L.M., tekhn.red.

[New types of locomotives; a recommended reading list] Novye vidy lokomotivov; rekomendatel'nyi obzor literatury. Moskva, Gos.biblioteka SSSR im. V.I.Lenina, 1957. 23 p. (Novosti tekhniki, no.9). (MIRA 13:5)
(Bibliography--Locomotives)

RESHETIN, N.I., prof.; RYSAKOV, N.F., dots.

New reactor for the thermal decomposition of fuel. Izv.vys. uchab.zav.; energ. 3 no.1:106-109 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:1)

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